BROWN'S

Couns! Coughs! BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
CURE COURT, COLD, HOLDENESS,
PLUENZA, any IRRITATION OF SORE
NESS Of the THROAY, Relieve
the HACKING COUNT IN
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTUMA and
CAVARRE. BRONCHIAL

CHITIS, ASTUMA and
CATAREN,
Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS
and SINGERS.

TROCHES.

The Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough, or "Slight Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Buown's BRONCHAL Thocurs," are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds. Bronchitis, Inducerza, Houseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless. and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay et Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st

BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wigs and Tou-PRES are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a Meas Card to No. 16 Bond st., N. Y.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. The "CONCENTRATED LEAVEN," from Messie E. CHAMBER tra & Co. Hoston, Mass. is attracting the attention of house keepers, and it has met their approbation. Bread and Pastry made with its assistance are rendered delicious.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS. Entirely new patterns just received. \$1, \$2, and \$3 each.
Warranted to wear well. For sale by
GRUEGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD VEST CHAINS, Just received, and for sale very low by Ozo. C. Allen. No. 415 Broadway (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

GOLD HUNTING CASE,

ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES,

FOR GENTLEMEN, JUST RECEIVED.

For sale very low by Gro. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one
door below Canal-st. (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY for SEMINAL Exissions can always be relied upon as a certain cure. Price 25c. per box. Cali for No. 23.

No. 562 Broadway.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from maplessant taste, and three times the strength of the common Galchied Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturor.

Thomas J. Hussano, Philadelphia KELLOGG'S SPRING STYLES OF HATS

YOUNG MEN, No. 381 CANAL-ST. KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.

CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong

Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, in very elegant cases, warranted to keep correct time. Just received and for sale very low, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broad-way, one door below Canal-st. MEALIO'S

New Styles for Spring, Just issued At No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MOTHERS, if your Children have Worms, you want a speedy and reliable remedy for their expulsion, try HOLLOWAY's CRLEBRATED VEGSTABLE PILLS. They cleaned the stomach and bowels of the viscoi humors, in which the worms are imbedded, and repair the health and strength of the system.

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the Hair, Whishers, and Mestaches to grow loxuriantly. Sold, wholesale retail by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st.

SPRING STYLES. 1861. SPRING STYLES.
LEART & Co.'s Speciesons (Hent & Desembery).
Nos 3, 4 and 5 Asior House.
Will introduce on Saturday, the 2d day of March (in addition to their Standard Hast), a new quality of fine Silk Har.
Price, \$3.75.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, Warmshed to keep correct time.

Just received, and for sale very low by GEO. G. ALLEN, No.
415 Broadway, one door below Camil-at.

Turkon ON THE EAR TWO YEARS, Cured by SMITH'S MAGENTIC SALVE. Mrs. B. BULLARD Bloomfield, N. J. For sine by Proprietor, No. 322 Canalst. Welles & Co., Barnes, Weithink & Hart, and everywhere The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may

Piny Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE the most securate timekeepers in the world.
Spanny & Co., No. 487 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer. Binder, Cerder, &c., 566 Broadway.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All buriness letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIBURN," New York.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL .- Paymaster Dunn was further cross-examined in this case yesterday, as to the provisions left on board the Supply after leaving Fort Pickens; Commodore Armstrong was recalled to testify to the time when the Supply arrived at Pensacola. but being unwell the defense said they would have no more questions to ask; Lieut. Bradford, of the Supply, gave an account of Captain Walke's doings at and afte the surrender of the Navy-Yard: Lieut, Erben testi fied as to the demeanor of the Florida people toward those ousted from the Navy-Yard, and their families. The prosecution then closed, and Lieut, Irwin for the defense, gave a minute account of the condition of the families left at Pensacola, &c. To-day will probably finish up the examinations.

VASSAR FEMALE COLLEGE,-The Trustees of this institution met at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday, and offered the position of Chairman of the Board to Matthew Vassar, who declined in favor of the Hon, William Kelly. A communication was then received from Mr. Vassar, presenting conveyances and funds to constitute the endowment of \$400,000 to the college, as follows:

The following Standing Committees were then chose

The following Standing Committees were then chosen by the Board:

Executive — Messers, M. Vassar, M. Vassar, jr., the Hon. C. W. Swift, C. Dubois, and C. Swao.

Faculty and Studies—M. P. Jewett, President; M. B. Anderson, L. L.D., N. Bishop, L. L.D., John H. Raymond, D. D., E. G. Robinson, D. D., and Rufus R. Babcock, D. D., Library—Rofus R. Babcock, D. D., E. Lathrop, D. D., the Hon. James Harper, Wim. Hague, D. D., Smith Sheidon, and the Hon. Its Harris.

Cabinets and Apparatus—M. B. Anderson, M. L. Smith, Geo. T. Plerce, S. M. Buckingham, and E. G. Robinson.

Art Gallery—E. L. Magoon, D. D., S. F. B. Morse, B. J. Lossing, the Hon. John Thompson, and J. G. Vassar,

Building and Grounds—M. Vassar, C. Dubois, Joseph C. Doughty, A. L. Allen, and S. S. Constant.

Corporation Scal—M. P. Jewett, B. J. Lossing, and the Hon.

Geo. W. Sterling.

By Laue—The Hon. George T. Pierce, the Hon, C. W. Swift,

C. Swan.

The Board then resolved to proceed at once with the arrangements for the college building. It is expected that the foundation will be laid as early in the Spring us it is safe to do so; and that in the course of th season the first story of the building will be erected.

ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN NEW-YORK GARBALDI'S FUND.—To M. Pastacaidi, eq., No. 82 Pearl street, N. Y.—I received, in due time, your draft on London, dated September II, 1800, for £501 Has 2d., equal to \$2,879 03, the result of contributions collected by the Committee of which you are the Treasurer. Please tender the expression of the gratitude of Italy to those who have contributed for her emancipation, and request them to continue in the generous work, until our chemies shall entirely disappear from our land, an event which will, those, make giorious the Italian history of 1851.

Gaptere, Feb. 1, 1861. Caprera, Feb. 1, 1861.

The above extract of an autograph letter of Garibaldi contains the receipt of all the contributions received and forwarded by the above Committee, com posed of V. Botta, E. P. Fabbri, M. Pastacaldi, G. Albinola, G. Negretti, G. Valerio, and G. Gajani. The same Committee have on hand several objects of fine arts contributed for the same object, and they are wait ing for the events to make a new appeal to the friends of Italy.

New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY. Woe! woe! be to him who shall add to or shall sub-tract one word from that simple, sublime, truthful, beneficentereed! - [WM. H. SEWARD on the Chicago Platform, Oct. 2, 1860.

Are you going to be satisfied with a new Compro-mise? You have tried them and found that they are never kept. On the whole, you are very sorry that they were ever made. WM. H. SEWARD.

The first agency for continuing to extend the power of Slavery upon this continuent, is that of alarm. Fears of all kinds are awakened in the public mind. The chief of them is the fear of turbulence, of disorder, of civil commotions, and of civil war. WM. H. SEWARD.

All representatives are naturally ambitious; all representatives like fame; if they do not like pecu-nary rewards they like the distinctions of place. They like to be popular. When the people are de-moralized, he who is constant becomes offensive and obnoxious; he loses position, and the party chooses some other representative who will be less obnorious.
These demoralized representatives inculcate among the people promiscuous lessons, and sus ain themselve by adopting compromises. They compromise, so far if possible, as to save place and a show of principle; they save themselves first, and let Freedom take what

The battle is ended and the rictory is ours. then, say they, why not withdraw from the field? Fo then, say they, why not withdraw from the field? For the simple reason that, if the victor retire from the field, the vanquished will then come back, and the battle will not be won. Why should the victor withdraw and surrender all his conquests to the conquered enemy? Why should he place the enemy back upon the field, and withdraw his legions into the far distance, to give him a chance to reestablish the line that has been broken up?

WM. H. SEWARD.

WM. H. SEWARD.

It is not, however, the fault of the people. This lack of moral courage is chiefly the fault of the politi-cal representatives of the people. You may fill the halls of Congress with men from all the Free States halls of Congress with men from all the Free States who seem to be as reliable as Oncen Lorejoy; but on the clangor of the Slavery bugle in the hall they begin to waver and fail. They retire. They suffer themselves to be demoralized; and they return to demoralize the people. Slavery never hesitates to raise the clangor of the trumpets to terrify the timid.

WM. H. SEWARD.

My humble advice is that we return and reestablish the original policy of the nation, and henceforth hold that Slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary, and exceptional institution, confined within the Slave States where it already exists, while Freedom is the general, normal, enduring, and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction and under the authority of the Constitution of the United States.—[WM. H. SEWARD at Detroit, Sept. 4,

And I feel well assured that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will not fail to reinaugurate the uncient constitutional policy in the administration of the Government sucegssfully, because the Republican Party, after ample experience, has at last acquired the courage and the constancy necessary to sustain him, and because I am constancy necessary to sustain him, and because I am satisfied that the people, at last fully continued of the visidom and necessity of the proposed reformation, are prepared to sustain and give it effect.—[WM. H. SEWARD at Detroit, Sept. 4, 1860.

Slavery, however it may be at any time or in any place excused, is at all times and everywhere unjust and inhuman in its very nature; while Freedom, honcever it may be at any time or in any place neglected, denied, or abused, is in its nature right, just, and beneficent. It can never, under any circum. ed, denied, or doused, is to the denied, or doused, is to an accest, under any circumstances, be wise to persevere voluntarily in extending or fortifying an institution that is intrinsically wrong or cruel. It can never be unwise, whenever it is possible, to defend and fortify an existing institution that is founded on the rights of Human Nature. - [WM. H. SEWARD at Detroit, Sept. 4, 1860.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Fulton will close at 104 o'clock this merning.

The Dakota and Nevada Territorial bills passed the House last night, and now go to the

We are happy to receive, in a letter from Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, which will be found in another column, a complete and emphatic denial of the report that Mr. Controller Haws has settled and paid the claims of the notorious Charles Devlin upon the city.

the Star-Spangled Banner. The scene is de-

attempt is made to induce Mr. Lincoln to withhold an invitation to Mr. Chase to take a seat in his Cabinet, because of Mr. Chase's alleged free-trade principles. The objection, it seems to us, is exceeding ill-chosen, as Mr. Lincoln must know, as everybody else does, that Mr. Chase is not only in favor of a revenue tariff, but of protection to American industry. If no weightier influence than this can be brought again him, we presume Mr. Chase will be a member of the new Government, unless, indeed, he should prefer not to become such.

The United States Senate yesterday passed an act of simple justice to a faithful officer, Com. Paulding, in reimbursing the expenses to which he was put by actions brought against him by persons engaged in the Walker expedition which he brought to so sudden a termination. The sword awarded him by the Senate is also a proper, though somewhat tardy acknowledgment of the importance of that service.

The House of Representatives at Washington yesterday, tabled the proposed enabling act for New-Mexico, by a vote of 114 to 71. Well

The intelligence from Richmond, published yesterday, that Mr. John Tyler is denouncing the work of his Peace Congress is confirmed by a dispatch from Washington that he is urging the Convention in his own State to pass an act of immediate Secession. The people of Virginia will still have their decision to make upon the action of the Convention, but if those who patched up this Compromise are so little sat sfied with their own work, what can we expect from those they represent? It is supposed that North Carelina will follow the example of Virginia, whatever that may be, although she has just voted against immediate Secession.

The recommendation of the Peace Conference seems to meet with little favor in the U. S. Senate from either side; Mr. Seward, on the one hand, proposing to substitute for it the resolution offered by himself and Mr. Trumbull as the minority of the Committee, and Mr. Hunter, on the other, offering as amendments the Comprom-

ise of Mr. Crittenden. The plan of the Conference, we think, will not satisfy Virginia, which will not be willing to leave the question of Slavery in the Territories to be settled by the people theunelves who may go there from the North, or by the Courts. Mr. Crittenden, however, does not agree with Mr. Hunter, and believes that these measures of peace will be satisfactory to the Border States. Mr. Baker is ready to vote for them though he hates Slavery. But Mr. Green and Mr. Lane, both admirers of the Crittenden proposition, denounce the substitute of the Peace Congres as wishy-washy twaddle. Green, especially, thinks the Union can't be preserved, and ought not to be preserved, unless slave property is recognized in all the States. And so the Senate adjourns, without having done anything more than talk.

The House of Representatives at Washington yesterday passed a bill amending the Fugitive Slave bill of 1850, by a vote of 92 to 82, which provides for a trial of the alleged fugitive in the place whence he is said to have escaped; takes away the power of the Sheriff to call upon citizens to assist in the capture of such fugitive, except in case of riot; and makes the fee of the judicial officer before whom he is brought \$10 in any case, whether discharged or surrendered. Both the latter prepositions remove two obnexious, though not very important, fextures in the old bill, but the first provision will prove to be a perfectly uscless addition to the law. The only trial accorded to fugitive slaves in the Slave States is at the end of a cart whip, and there is no reason for supposing that the mere dictum of Federal law will change the custom of those States in that particular. Indeed, the class of persons usually seized as fagitives from labor are not so versed in constitutional law as to be likely to understand their right to a second trial, after once being delivered up as fugitive claves, or, if understanding it, are not likely to insist, under the persuasions to which such persons are subjected, on any such trial. The bill was carried through under the pressure of the previous question, Mr. Corwin refusing to withdraw it to enable Mr. Vallandigham to move that a trial by jury, where the alleged fugitive was arrested, be substituted for a trial in the place whence he is said to have escaped. This legislation by Congress will not be likely to induce the Northern States to modify the character

A bill amending the act for the rendition of fugitives from justice, which made the rendition imperative on the demand of the Executive where the crime was said to have been committed, was voted down by the decisive majority of 126 to 47. The purpose doubtless was to secure the rendition of persons accused of interfering with

of the Personal Liberty bills.

THE CABINET.

We have reason to believe that the constitution of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is the same as that given in our paper of yesterday morning. Mr. Cameron is reported as desirous of the position of Secretary of the Treasury, but it is presumed that he will take any post assigned him. Strong efforts are made to bring about some changes, but as yet they are unsuccessful.

— Mr. Welles of Connecticut arrived in this

city from Hartford last evening, on his way to Washington, whither he has been summoned by a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Lincoln. The reports that he has been in Washington for some days past are destitute of truth. We learn that it is not yet settled whether Mr. Welles will be Postmaster-General or Secretary of the Navy. Probably, however, he will be called to the for-

REPUBLATION AND BEGGARY

It is put forth as a cheering evidence of the high civilization to which the Indiana have attained, that the Cherokee nation owes a debt on which it is unable to pay the interest. The debt is admitted; it is the interest only which gives trouble. Mississippi reached a far higher position in the scale of civilization years ago, when sho repudiated not only interest, but the debt itself. umn, was one of the most enthusiastic assem roll on the ball of Secession. We think the inblages ever held in that State. It was unani- terest is to be seven per cent, but it might as mous in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and well be seventy. Who wants to lend? At the same the Enforcement of the Laws. At the close of time we see it stated that the people of eight the proceedings the whole body united in singing counties in that State are now starving for broad, being destitute of corn and wheat, owing to the last scribed by those present as thrillingly impressive. | year's failure of the crops, and that a messenger has been dispatched to Ohio and Illinois to ber A dispatch from Washington states that an food for this famishing people. Their granaries are empty, and they are destitute of money to buy. What a community to be taxed to pay the expenses of Secession! What a commentary this state of things is on the willful blindness and perverse temper of the demagogues who are leading that State on the high road to destruction! Borrowing money on Mississippi bonds The farce is broad enough for South Carolina, but for Mississippi to undertake the circulation of such stuff while millions of her repudiated obligations are still in existence, taxes credulity to its utmost. If this expedient is the first that rebellion has to adopt, what may be expected to be the last, but a repetition of the old villainy of repudiation?

On this subject the history of Mississippi is black with infamy. In 1830 the South went crazy on the subject of banking. Mississippi chartered the Planters' Bank, and took \$500,000 of the stock, for which she paid in bonds. The thing answered so good a purpose that, three years later, she took \$1,500,000 more of the same valuable stock, which she paid for in the same valuable description of bonds. Now, these bonds professed to pay only six per cent, and were no drug in the market. It sounds odd at this day to be told that they could be sold at par, but they were disposed of in Europe at a premium of 134 per cent, and are undoubtedly there yet. The bank did a large business, stimulated the planting and cotton interests predigiously, paid ten per cent dividends, and thus tempted Northern buyers to invest in the stock, just as the six per cent made the bonds sell readily in Europe. But the bank could not do half the business that was pressing on it; and in 1837, when the Union Bank was chartered, the State subscribed for \$5,000,000 of the stock, issued bonds to that amount, and Nicholas Biddle turned them into money, and with this money the bank began operations.

The banking mania raged so violenty at that time, that within two years after the Union Bank was chartered, Mississippi had about forty banks, with a paid up capital of \$30,000,000, discounts and circulation amounting to \$63,000,-600, and precisely \$868,000 in specie. The securities were mostly cotton notes, mortgages on garians into a new union on the terms of the

real estate and "niggers," the latter, as the sequel showed, being suddenly run off to some neighboring State whenever their owners found it meonvenient to pay. The whole white population was then only 180,000, but having \$50,000,000 of bank capital to be used, they felt themselves bound to put in their several ladles. They did so to some purpose, for every man, like the State, borrowed all he could, bought land and niggers, raised cotton, and to all appearance was getting rich. The country was full of money, speculation ran riot, and no scheme seemed too absurd to be immediately undertaken. There must be hundreds among us who remember this extraordinary condition of paper prosperity, as well as the terrific explosion which followed. So long as it continued, the State was able to pay interest on her bonds, but when the banks exploded, she ceased to pay it on any portion of the \$7,000,000 issued. In 1840 the Governor of Miseissippi, seeking

to allay the wild ferment which existed, issued a proclamation which staggered the whole world of capitalists and money changers. He denied, not that they had received money for the bonds, nor that they were legally issued, but maintained that the charter of the United States Bank prohibited it from buying the bonds from the Union Bank; that the contract to purchase them having been made by Mr. Biddle individually, was a fraud; that the sale of the bonds was illegal, because they were sold on time, and not for cash; and, finally, that the sale was fraudulent because it was below par, as about \$170,000 of accrued interest went to the buyer. To this extraordinary denial of the debt, the Legislature responded by saying that the public faith should be maintained inviolate, and that any idea of Mississippi repudiating was a calumny. From the Legislature the question at issue went into politics. Jefferson Davis, now President of the new Cotton Republic, became the champion of repudiation. He repeated Gov. McNutt's infamous shuffle all over the State, with arguments peculiarly his own. Senator Henderson opposed him vigorously; but, to the shame of the people be it said, they sustained Davis, and in 1842 elected a Legislature which enacted a law forever repudiating the bende. The creditors, unwilling to believe that such scoundrelism could be legally permitted, commenced an action in the Mississippi Court of Chancery for the recovery of a single bond. This was about 1850. The Court decided that the State was bound to pay the bonds, and gave judgment against it for principal and interest of the one sued for. The State appealed to the High Court of Errors and Appeals, which affirmed the decision of the Court below; but all this costly litigation brought the plaintiff no relief; the bond was not paid, nor has a dollar of the whole \$5,000,000 issued to

the Union Bank been-paid to this day. But it will be remembered that \$2,000,000 had been issued to the Planter's Bank, Curiously enough, the most active repudiators of the other bonds admitted the validity of these. In fact, we believe their validity had never been denied by any party in or out of the State. As everybody thus admitted they ought to be paid, the holders began to think it meant something, and in 1852 had a law passed referring to the people the question as to whether they were willing to be taxed to pay these bonds. On the vote being counted, 12,703 voted to be taxed, and 24,467 that they would not-two to one. The bondholders now retired from the contest, discouraged and hopeless, and held their peace seven years. In 1859 they again appeared as suppliants to the Legislature. But their committee in that body reported that more important questions were on hand than the payment of old debts, and so let the bondholders slide. On reading this report earefully, aided by the light of subsequent events, one cannot fail to detect that its prevailing idea, though concealed to all but the initiated, was Secession. The conspirators were planning it then. Their minds were full of it, and their language plainly shows

it to be so. Yet it is claimed that even in Mississippi there cut, whose resolutions we publish in another col. She now proposes to borrow \$2,000,000 to help to the Union, notwithstanding its recent secession. It is really difficult to believe such a fact of such a people. Perhaps in no other State has of lynching and hanging of innocent Northern men, without the hand of a single individual being raised to prevent or punish the brutality. That such a community should be famishing for bread is not to be wondered at, nor that it should send begging missionaries to the very people its own citizens have lynched, beseechin them, not to sell, but to give. The extremes of insolence and degradation seem in tham to be inseparably combined. The same swindling renudistor, Jefferson Davis, is still the rolling despot of the people. He has converted them into a vast mob, seceding and famishing, to be sure, but a mob nevertheless. How such a man, or a people with one like him at their head, can have has been allowing the Aldermen to do pretty the effrontery to propose the borrowing of money either on bonds or anything that belongs to them, land or niggers, passes comprehension.

A LESSON FROM MISTORY.

If the rebels of the Cotton States are willing to forestall a little experience by a lesson in history, they will find it in a secession movement which took place in Hungary about twentyfive years ago. At that period, the three counties of Croatia became weary of their union with Hungary, principally because they could not reconcile themselves to the fact that the Hungarian Diet had, against their protestations, declared that the equality of rights accorded to the Protestants was to be extended to Croatia. where they formerly were excluded, not only from public offices, but even from the right of acquiring landed property. They nourished, besides, the hope of annexing, in the course of events, Bosnia, Servia, and Dalmatia, and of thus forming a Southern Slavonic realm in the Illyrian triangle. Their opposition against the Hungarians was strongly supported by the Cabinet at Vienna, and they at length succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the Serbian population in Hungary, and even in making an alliance with the Roumans of Transylvania. The three Slavonic counties, which stood in their way and prevented their union with the Serbs, were at last bullied into submission to the more advanced fire-eaters, and in 1848 all the population, which, as long as they had enjoyed the protection of the Government, had denounced the idea of secession as treasonable, rose in arms against Hungary, and by a

rapid march upon Pesth tried to overturn the

Hungarian Government and to force the Hun-

victors. This plan was defeated by the battle of Pakozd, where Jellachich and his fire-eaters were routed.

A sanguinary war followed, which crippled the resources of Hungary, as well as of her enemies, for a long series of years, but the Russian intervention gave the final victory to the principles of secession. Croatia, Slavenia, the Voivodina, and Transylvania, were detached from Hungary, and for full twelve years enjoyed all the benefits of a complete separation. But the Croatians, Serbs, and Roumans soon discovered that they had exchanged King Log for King Stork, and as soon as the battles of Magenta and Solferino had broken the prestige of the Austrians, as soon as Francis Joseph, by his rescript of the 20th of October last, had given them the opportunity of making their complaints heard, they began a dogged opposition against Austria. The Hungarians, who during the twelve years of bondage had not had any opportunity of coming into closer contact with their seceding associates, expected now new propositions for a union, and were ready to grant any reasonable, and perhaps some unreasonable, wishes of Croatia, in order to fortify their position against Austria and to reestablish the territorial integrity of the realm.

But, contrary to expectation, all the three counties of Creatia, taught by twelve years' experience that the Union has advantages which cannot be obtained by secession, have unanimously declared for an unconditional reaunexation to Hungary, and profess themselves new fully satisfied with the old laws by which their particular rights were guaranteed. Even the County of Agram, formerly the center of the ecession movement, has gracefully submitted to the logic of events, and tendered the hand of reconciliation; while the Slavonian counties and these of the Voivodina have celebrated their reannexation with benfires and illuminations. Many of the leaders of secession are now the first to undo their own work.

The example is a good one.

PIRE-ESCAPES. It affords us pleasure to note that Mr. Con-

treller Haws has set his foot upon one swindle,

in the case of the Michle & Carville "Fire-Escape." At a time when the feelings of the community were profoundly moved by the helpless condition of the occupants of tenementhouses, as so tragically illustrated in the case of the Elm-street fire, and later at the fire near the Crystal Palace, the subject of Fire-Escapes was brought into prominent notice. Ingenious mechanics set about meeting the want thus made manifest, and the result was that a number of useful contrivances, more or less adapted to the purpose, were produced. It was proposed to organize a Fire-Escape Brigade in the city, and a band of German gymnasts developed a degree of skill in that direction which should have commended them to the favorable consideration of the Common Council, but they received no encouragement whatever. A public-spirited citizen, at his own expense, imported one of the famous London Fire-Escapes, and gave it to the city: but, like the really useful machines of our native mechanics, it was neglected, and thrust into obsenrity. The Mickle & Carville affair was then brought out. A series of ladders tongued and groved into each other are raised by means of a pully and windlass. This erude and clumsy affair-or rather a miniature model of it, no practicable muchine having been made till within a month or twothe Common Council voted to purchase for the ran of this city, at \$20,000. A more impudent scheme never was broached. In merit the thing was far inferior to a score of others, which might be had for the asking, it embodied no new principle, nor novel combination, and it was an absurdity for the Commissioner to dignify it with a patent. Yet our immaculate Comon Council took advantage of the state of pubic feeling to push through this scheme of plun der. New, while we believe that it is the duty of the Corporation to provide suitable means of escape from burning buildings, where they are eded, and to do everything practicable vest the recurrence of such tragedies as have heretofore shocked the community; while we demand that the Corporation Counsel shall enforce there been so ferocious and extensive a system | the law passed by the Legislature to requirelandlords to furnish proper safe-guards to tenement houses, we protest against the promptings of humanity being pressed into the work of plundering our tax-payers. We are happy to learn, therefore, that in this instance, Mr. Haws has stood up to his duty. He has steadily refused to pay the \$20,090 thus misappropriated by the Common Council, and we believe the Courts will hold him justified in his course.

> Mr. Street Commissioner Smith has stood high in this community as a correct public officer up to a recent period; but of late, in order to retain his position, it appears that he much as they please with the affairs of his Department. Thus, it is rumored, one Alderman, the leader of the "Ring," has his next friend in the position of Superintendent of Wharves, Piers, and Slips, with an appropriation of \$250,000 a year at his command. Another gets his brother-in-law, already drawing pay as Inspector of Wharves, a fat job to raise e roof of Essex Market, at unlimited cost, without contract. And so it goes on, we suppose, throughout the Department. Quite recently, certain members of the "Ring" grew obstreperous, because of fancied slights, and Mr. Smith narrowly escaped being sent about his business, to make room for a more compinisant person. The individual to be pacified was Aid. Russell. We observe that he has been satisfied by getting the place of Mr. Wm. Gayte, for three years past Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, for his friend ex-Ald. Edward C. McConnell. This appointment is one which ought not to have been made, especially since the bureau has the disbursement of the large sum tof \$435,-000 a year. McConnell is a dissolute, unprincipled fellow, whose achievements, while Couneilman, in entering houses of ill-fame in a state of intexication, and brutally kicking the unfortunate women, made him notorious all over the city. It seems to us that instead of retaining his place by surrounding himself with such persons, Mr. Smith would do better to resign at once, while he can do so without discredit.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here about 9 o'clock to-day, and attracted a crowd of spectators. He made a short speech to the crowd, and said he was well, and felt confident that he would accomplish his feat. He left again at 10 o'clock, followed by a crowd on a smart trot to keep up with him. FROM WASHINGTON.

PALLIC PILLS,

THE PROPOSED PARTITION OF THRRITORY-NEW LEASE TO SLAVERY-PRESSURE ON MR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1861. So the Old Gentlemen's Convention is ended, and we have that result which I have already informed you, twice or three times, would be reached. It is often easier for a composed observer of an excited body to perceive what it will do, than it is for the body itself, or a mem-

ber of the body, to know what its action will be There is nothing in the world so plain as the point in controversy between the Free and Slave States, but people so confuse their minds with propositions and details, that it is often almost wholly lost eight of. This Peace Convention simply assembled to

see if the Republicans would back out and consent to the partition of our territory between the free States and the slaveholding States. That was the whole of it. They have been working at this business for nearly a month. The representatives of twenty-one States were present. Of these thirteen were Republican States, and voted for Mr. Lincoln, and a fourteenth was from Kansas, admitted since the election. Seven were slaveholding States and voted against Lincoln. The Convention has succeeded in its object so far as the delegation of five of the Republican States were concerned. A majority of the delegations of these five have backed down and agreed to this partition. And these five, added to four of the slaveholding States, bave carried the proposition; four States not voting. Cabinet considerations, and tie votes, account for the position of the four States which did not vote. If all had voted, however, the result would have been the same. There has been all along. enough of the twenty-one States to make a maority of one in favor of the general scheme of a partition.

And it is this fact that I have before announced; a fact that was pre-ordained, and inevitable, from the nature of the connection. It came together especially to advise partition. And now we have got its advice to that effect. Other concessions are thrown in along with it. But only five of the fourteen Republican States. agreed to the proposition. This is nothing, however, as they were enough, and more would have done so, had their votes been needed.

The only extraordinary thing in the case is that these venerable patriarchs should have taken twenty-two or three days to do what might have been as easily done in as many hours, but for the everlasting swash of talk that every act of our representative bodies has to be embalmed in. The old Egyptian embalmers beat us moderns hollow. Their labors seem to have been immensely formidable, as we judge after sacking one of their sarcophagi; but they were nothing in comparison with those of this Peace Congress. Their mummy, long ago prepared by Mr. Crittendes, and now completed under their hands, has been unwound from bandages of talk and disquisition long enough to fill-an entire pyramid.

The brown and well-know body is to be taken to the Senate to-day, at 1 o'clock, where our wise non are going to try the experiment of beating life into it. Belzoni, and Champollion, and Gliddon, never attempted this with any of their subjects, but we are shead of them. The interesting process will be watched with intense nterest, and you will be informed by telegraph long before this reaches you, what success the

resuscitationists meet with. The Cabinet, too, will be put into walking cendition to-day or to-merrow, and you will got an advance glimpse of its structure about the same time. When its shadow shall have reached you, you will perhaps be able to judge whether its substance will be of the stamp requisite to face the intimidating policy of the audacious gentlemen who are running the Southern machine at Montgomery. May the Powers above forefend us, if we shall refuse to defend ourselves. The gods who will thunder to us from the new Olympus of Slavery at the South will give us some refreshing commandments to obey. I fear we shall have no need to pray for the meekness of Moses to receive them in a proper spirit. But I will not anticipate.

There is a pressure on Mr. Lincoln this morning to make him inderse the doings of the Compromisers' Convention, as if

"A metalful Providence fashioned bim hollow, That he might with more case his principles swi

While I write, the guns are booming in favor of the advice, but I do not believe it can even be shet into him. The most the inaugural is likely to contain on the question of concession to the complaints of the slaveholders, is a recommendation for a National Convention, and perhaps a suggestion in behalf of giving Constitutional guaranties that Slavery shall never be molested in the States by the Federal power. But I only judge from general conversations, and not from special information.

THE CONTROLLER AND MR. CHARLES DEWLIN. To the I'ditor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The rumors referred to in your article headed, Has Mr. Devlin been whitewashed?" in your issue of to-day, have not the least foundation in fact. They must have been maliciously fabricated to injure the persons mentioned in your article, particularly the Conroller, Mr. Haws. Mr. Devlin's claims against the ity have not been settled, nor has he received any mount whatever from Mr. Haws on account of there There are "no innocent third parties" that I know of with whom any settlement of those claims could be made, or with whom any has taken place. It would require more space than a communication of this kind would warrant to explain Mr. Devlin's real relations at this time to the Corporation of this city. Proceedings are pending in our Civil Courts, one of which is expected to be brought to trial in the coming week, which will throw the fullest light on this subject.

It is not true that I have given any "legal advice" to the Controller in the matter you allude to, although is true I am one of Mr. Devlin's counsel, and can therefore contradict in the broadest manner from positive knowledge the assertion of your article.

No. 40 Farst row, March 1, 1861. M. R. BR

CITY HALL IMPROVEMENTS .- As soon as the tax levy shall have passed, the long postponed improve-ment of the City Hall will be commenced. The plan provides for the covering, with an iron gasting in front, provides for the covering, with an iron gasting in front, and protected by a side railing the rest of the of an area about six feet wide, and five feet deep around the entire building, except the steps in the front and rear. This alteration will obviate dampness, and give ventilation and light to the lower portion of the

Counterfeit \$3 bills on the Beverley Bank of Bever ley, N. J., made their appearance about the city beinght. The Seventh Ward Police arrested two positions for passing the same, and the Seventeenth Ward one